

BookletChart™



South Coast of O'ahu – Kalaheoa

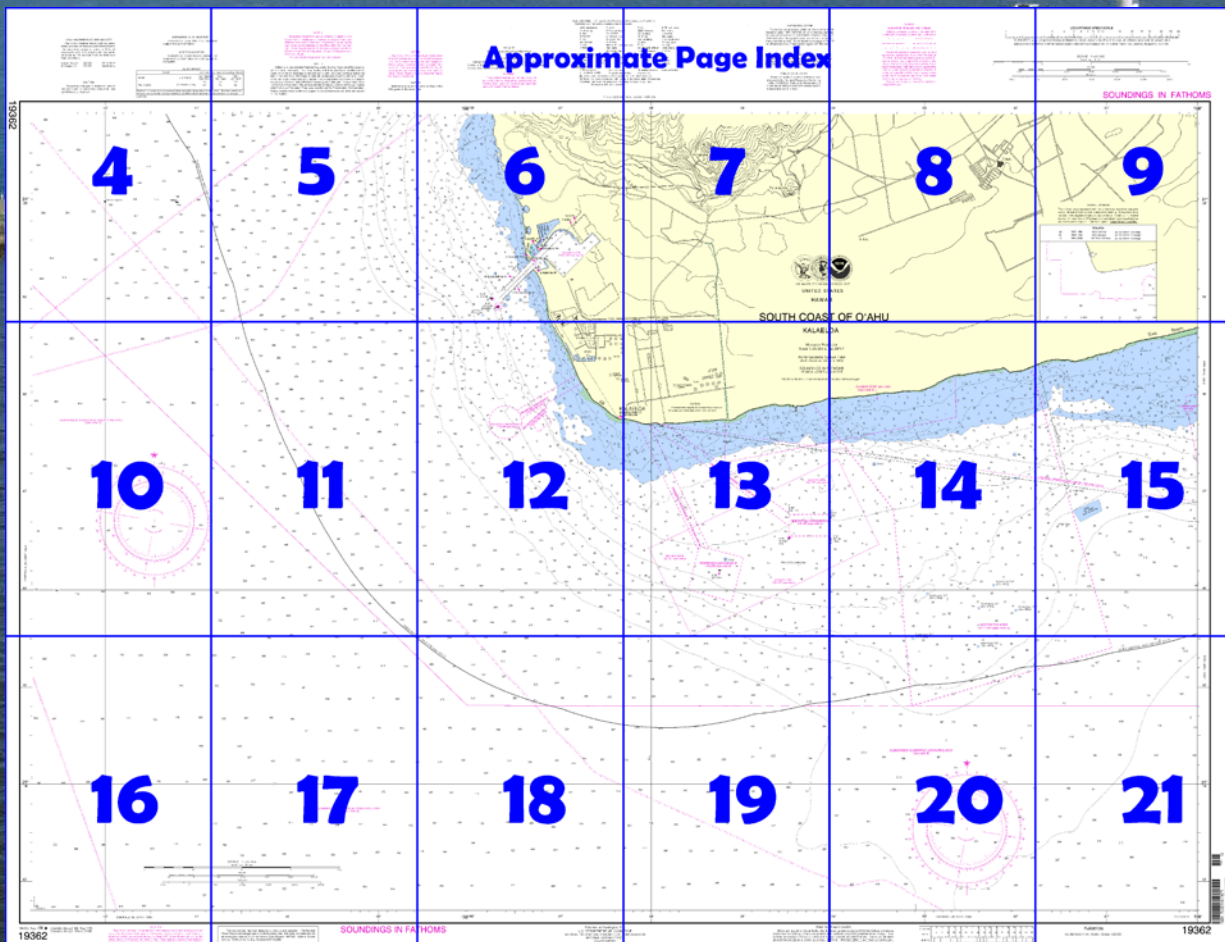
NOAA Chart 19362

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

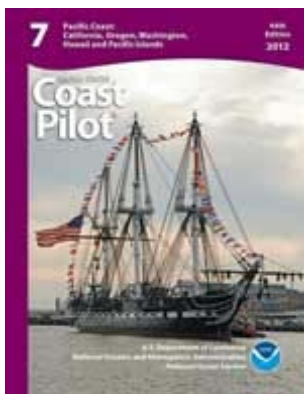
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=19362>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Honolulu Harbor is 5 miles NW of Diamond Head and midway along the S coast of O'ahu.

Honolulu Harbor Entrance Light (21°17'45"N., 157°52'08"W.), 95 feet above the water, is shown from a white post on the SE point of the entrance channel. The flashing green light can be easily identified against the background of Honolulu lights.

Caution.—Vessels approaching Honolulu Harbor from the W at night should not mistake the lights between

Pearl Harbor and Honolulu for the lights of Honolulu, or the lighted buoys off Kalihi Channel for the lighted buoys off the main entrance. Vessels have mistaken these lights and gone aground off Keehi Lagoon. A **Federal project** provides for a 45-foot Honolulu Entrance Channel from **Mamala Bay**, thence 40 feet in the main harbor basin. The project also provides for a 23-foot channel leading from seaward in Mamala Bay through Kalihi Channel on the W side of Sand Island to Kapalama Basin. The connecting channel between main harbor basin and Kapalama Basin has a 40-foot project depth with 40 feet in the Kapalama Basin. (See Notice to Mariners and the latest editions of charts for depths.)

Honolulu Entrance Channel is marked by lights, buoys, and a **028°** lighted range. The rear light and marker of the range is sometimes obscured when large ships are moored at Berth 8. **Kalihi Channel** is marked by lights, buoys, and a **007°** lighted range.

Anchorage.—General anchorages for commercial vessels are in Mamala Bay, W and SE of Kalihi Channel Entrance, sand and coral bottom. (See **110.1** and **110.235**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

Tsunami (seismic sea wave).—Honolulu Harbor authorities require all ships to vacate the harbor prior to the estimated time of arrival of a sea wave if possible. If a long engine-warmup is necessary, it should be started at the first alert so that the vessel may be ready to proceed on time.

When ready to depart, each ship should obtain clearance from the harbormaster. The Aloha Tower, traffic control, can be contacted on VHF-FM channel 12, call sign WHX-528. The traffic controller will assign each vessel a departure time in accordance with harbor regulations, depending on vessel size, type, location in the harbor, and vessel type priority. Once a vessel has checked in with Aloha Tower traffic control, they are required to monitor VHF-FM channel 12 at all times.

Vessels unable to move in time should take adequate precautions against damage during the tsunami due to the expected rise and fall of the water.

The State of Hawaii has established **special pilotage regulations** for all **tankers, tanker barges, and tankerlike vessels**. In general the regulations require these vessels to have on board a Honolulu Port Pilot when entering or departing Honolulu Harbor for any reason.

Quarantine is enforced in accordance with regulation of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Honolulu is a **customs port of entry**.

Harbor regulations.—Prior to entry, all vessels must establish communications with Aloha Tower traffic control on VHF-FM channels 12 or 16; call sign, WHX-528, telephone 808-587-2076. **Traffic control** in Honolulu is controlled by amber lights on the tower at night. (See Coast Pilot for more details.)

A flashing amber warning light, privately maintained and shown about 22 feet above the water from a pole about 70 yards SSW of Pier 38, is activated when there is a gas leak or the likelihood thereof. Anyone observing the light flashing should remain well clear and upwind, and sources of ignition should be secured.

Pilotage waters are in the vicinity of the offshore pipeline terminal off Kalaeloa. (See Coast Pilot for details).

Two naval **danger zones** and a **restricted area** have been established between Kalaeloa and the entrance to Pearl Harbor. (See **334.1360**, **334.1370** and **334.1400**, chapter 2 for limits and regulations.)

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Honolulu	Commander	
	14th CG District	(808) 535-3333
	Honolulu, HI	

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Hawaii Kai, HI KBA-99 162.40 MHz
Mt Kaula, HI KBA-99 162.55 MHz

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Navigation regulation
Coast Pilot 7. Additions
listed in the Notice to Mariners
regulations may be obtained from
14th Coast Guard District
Office of the District Engineer
Honolulu, Hawaii.
Refer to charted regulations.

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, some Federal laws apply. The Three outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and most cases the inner limit of Federal jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court to modification.

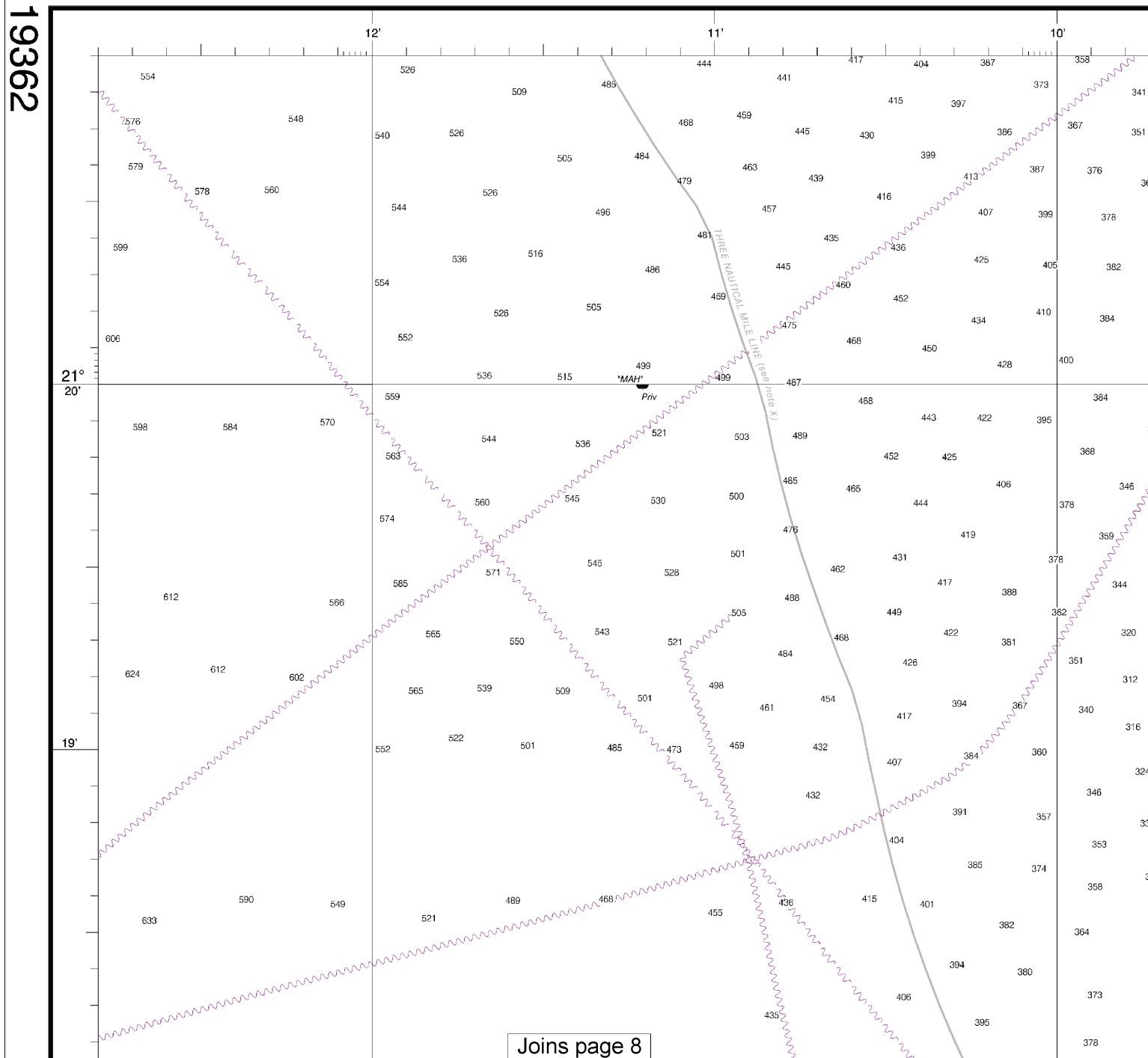
TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Pearl Harbor	(21°21'N/157°57'W)	2.0	1.5	0.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Jun 2009)

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners

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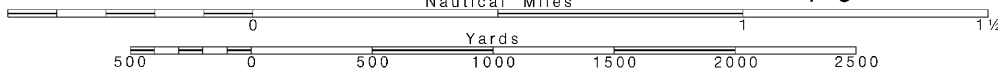
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



NOTE A

ions are published in Chapter 2, U.S. ns or revisions to Chapter 2 are pub-
mariners. Information concerning the
ained at the Office of the Commander,
strict in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the
Engineer, Corps of Engineers in

egulation section numbers.

NOTE X

rial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation,
e Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the
ained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional
1 mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast
nd the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in
a fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the
utical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical
pre established by Presidential Proclamation.
upreme Court, these maritime limits are subject

NOTE B

Submerged submarine operations are
conducted at various times in the waters contained
on this chart. Proceed with caution.

NOTE C

Mariners are cautioned not to anchor within
600 yards of the sewer line.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Sy
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless ot
AERO aeronautical G green
Al alternating IQ interm
B black
Bn beacon LT HO lig
C can M nautica
DIA diaphone m minute
F fixed MICRO T
Fl flashing Mkr mark
Mo more

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast
Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological
Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. Navy.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on
any single aid to navigation, particularly on
floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List
and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

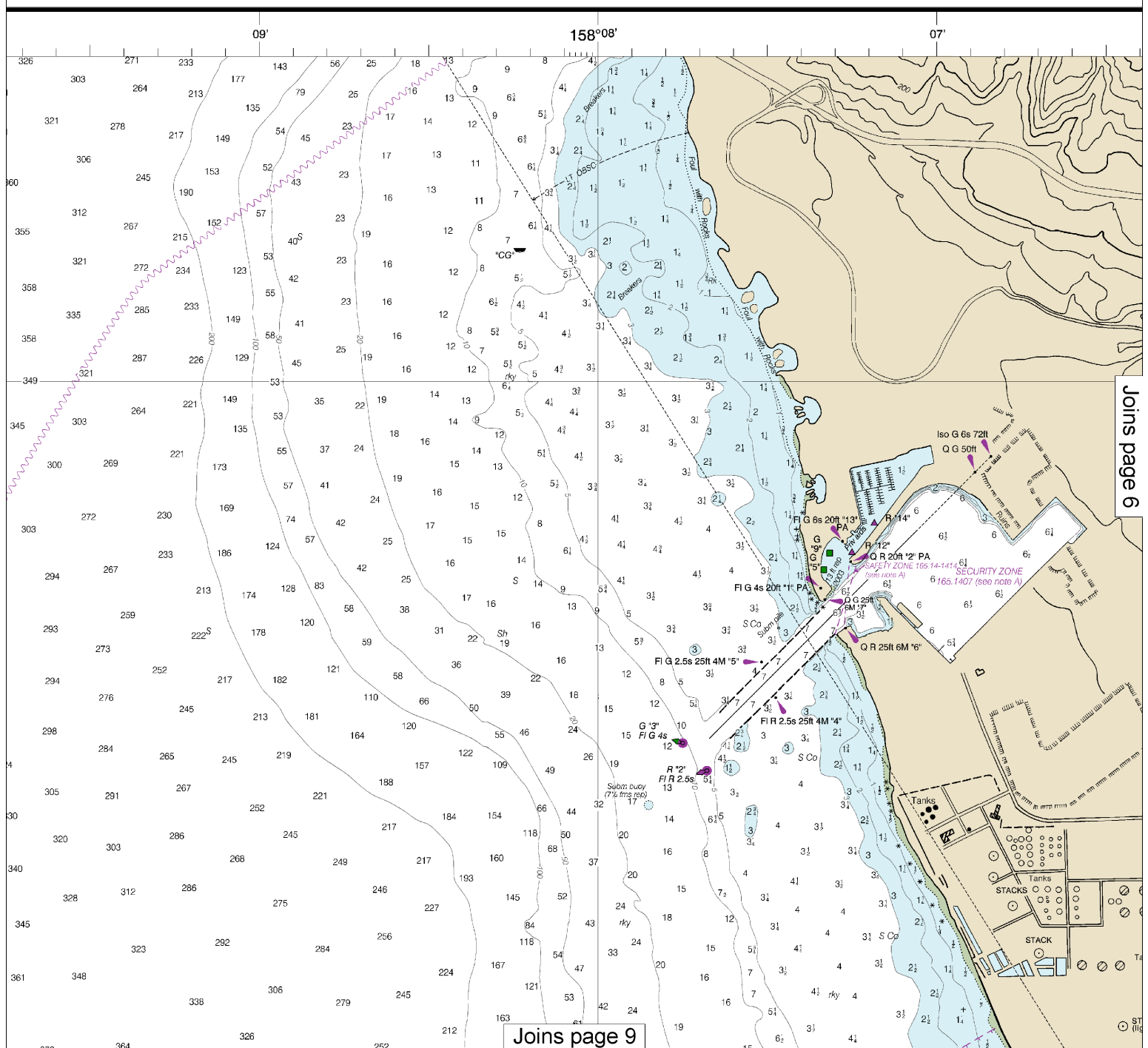
Bottom characteristics:

Bld boulders Co coral
bk broken G gravel
Cy clay Gs grass

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized Obstr
ED existence doubtful PA pos
Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, 4
COLREGS International Regulations
Demarcation lines are sh

Formerly C8



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:28571. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

SCALE 1:20,000

Nautical Miles

Yards

Meters

The image shows three horizontal scale bars. The top bar is for Nautical Miles, with a scale from 0 to 1 and a midpoint at 1/2. The middle bar is for Yards, with a scale from 0 to 2500 and major markings every 500 units. The bottom bar is for Meters, with a scale from 0 to 2500 and major markings every 500 units. Each bar has a small inset at the left end showing a more detailed view of the scale markings.

[illegible]

14th Ed., Aug. 2009. Last Correction: 7/25/2016. Cleared through:
 LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016)

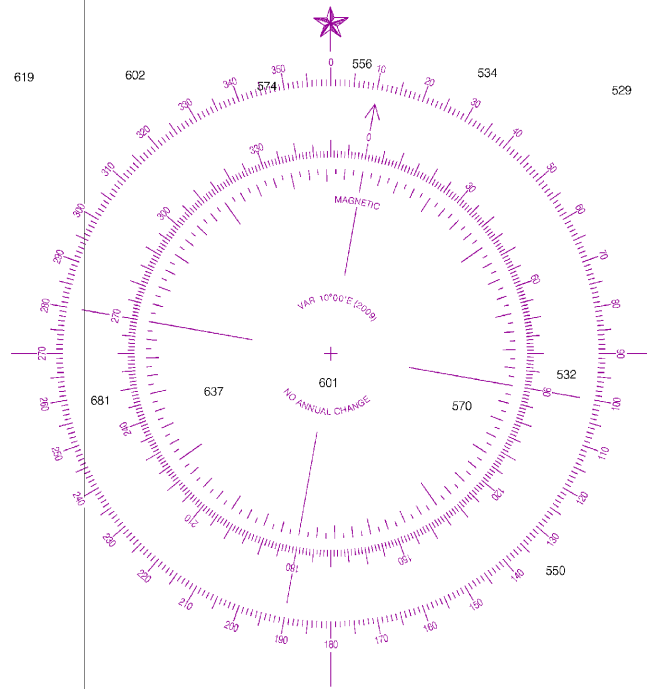
Joins page 4

18'

17'

16'

CONTINUED ON CHART 19357



Joins page 12

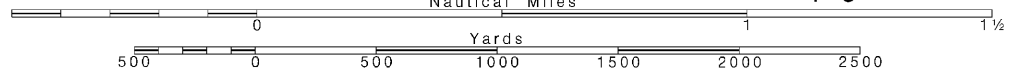
8

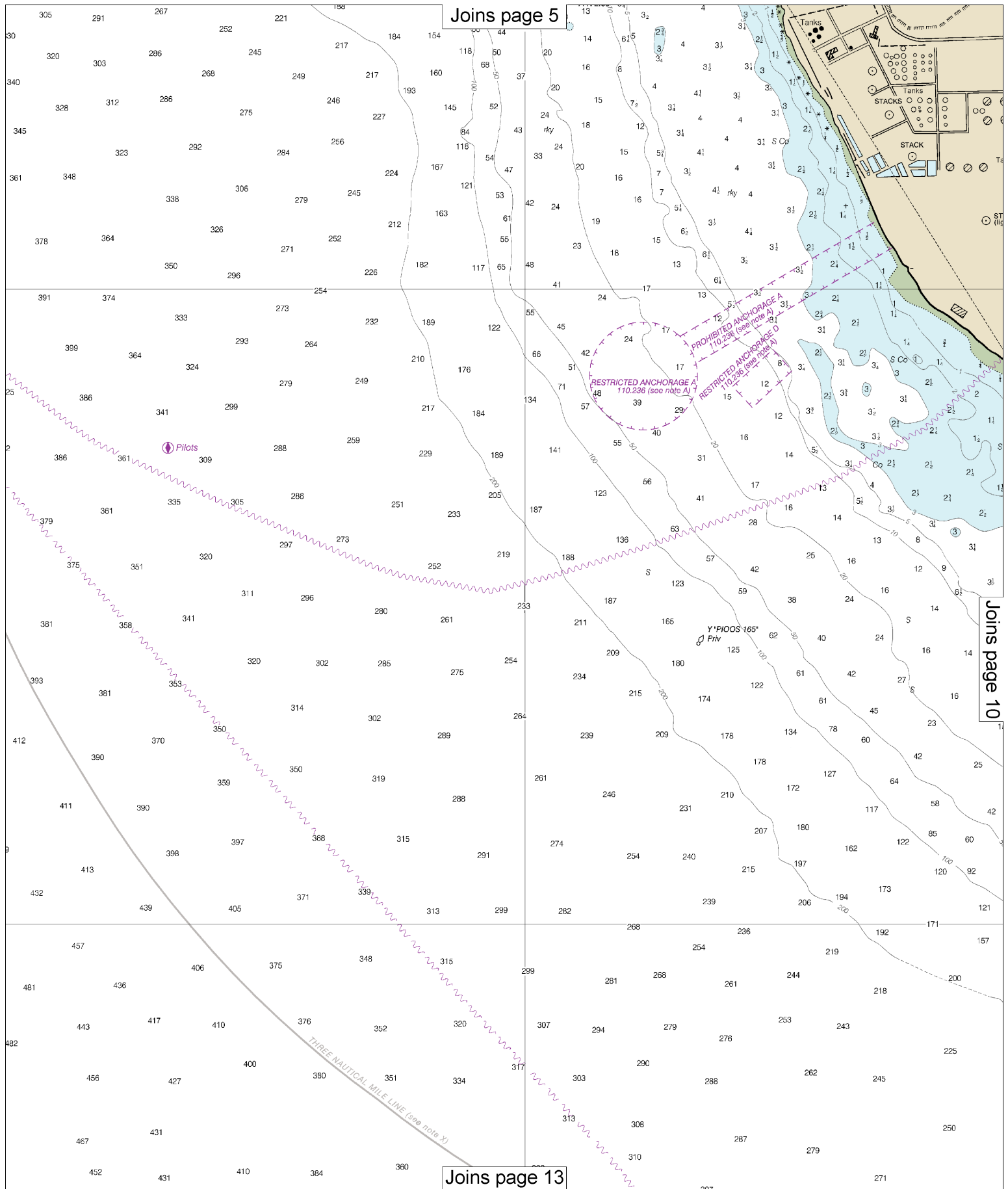
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





page 6 SOUTH COAST OF O'AHU

KALAELOA

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 21°17'

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

DANGER ZONE 334.1360
(see note A)

KALAELOA
BARBERS POINT LT
Fl 7.5s 85ft 24M

CAUTION
Obstructions may be at or near the surface of the water within the limits of this security zone.

Joins page 9

31 PRO 31

4

SECURITY ZONE
165.1407 (see note A)

RESTRICTED ANCHORAGE C

SECURITY ZONE
165.1407 (see note A)

RESTRICTED ANCHORAGE
110,000 (approx. 100)

SECURITY ZONE 19

Joins page 14

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

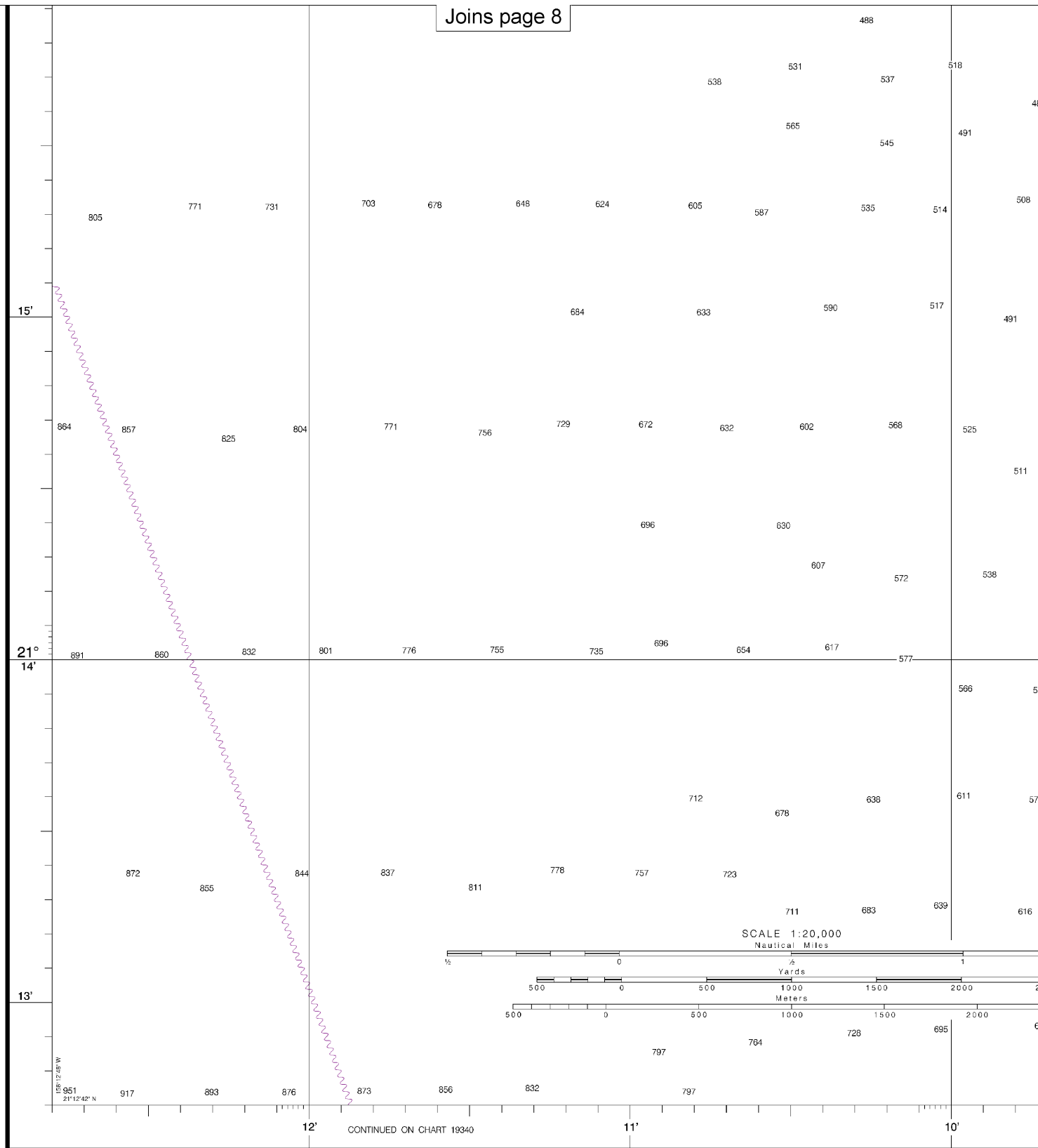
See Note on page 5.

Yards

10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





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CAUTION

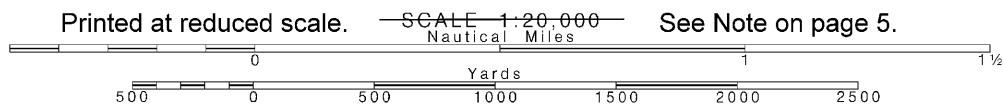
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/siail/contact.htm>.

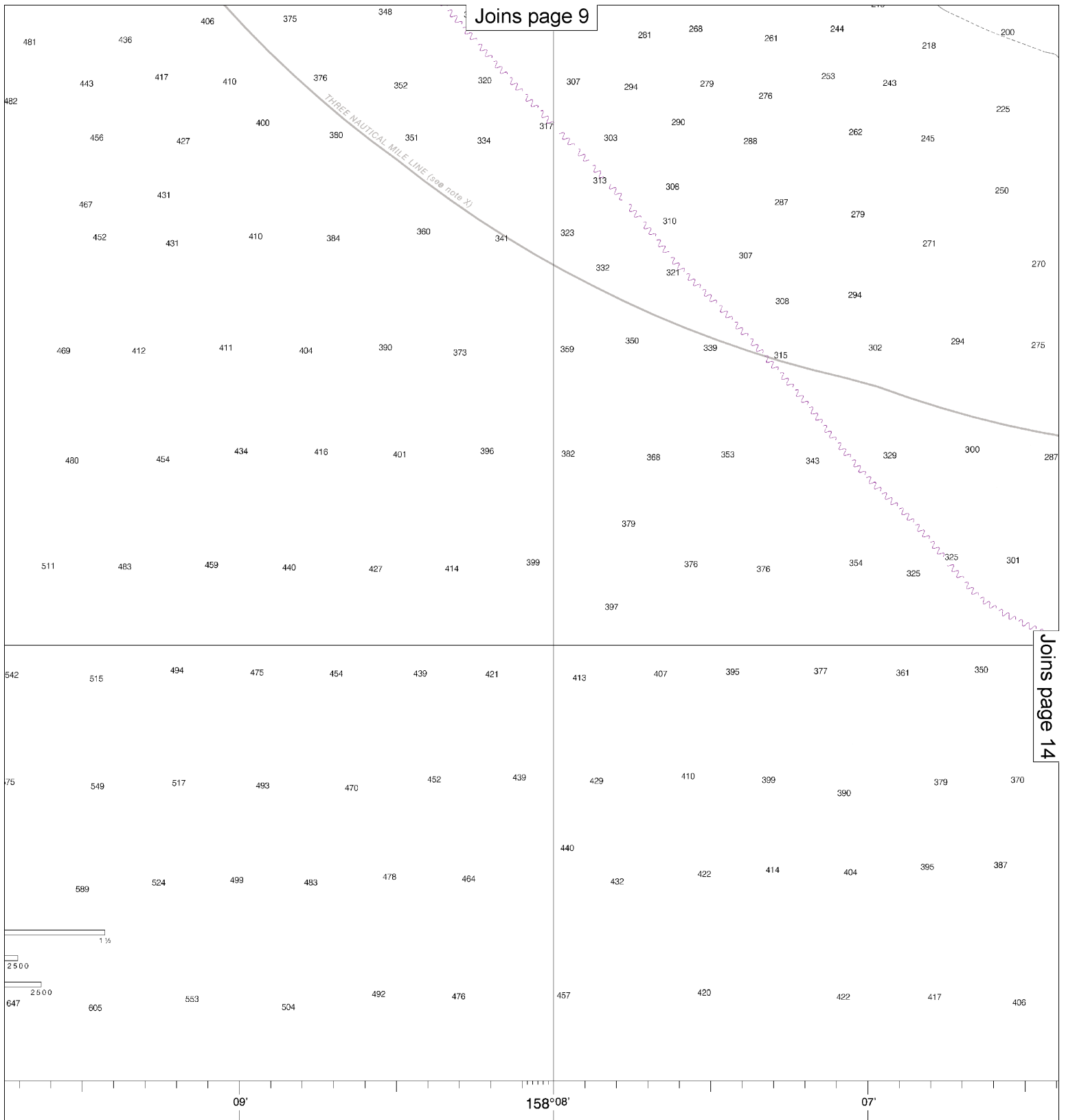
14th Ed., Aug. 2009. Last Correction: 7/25/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016)

12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



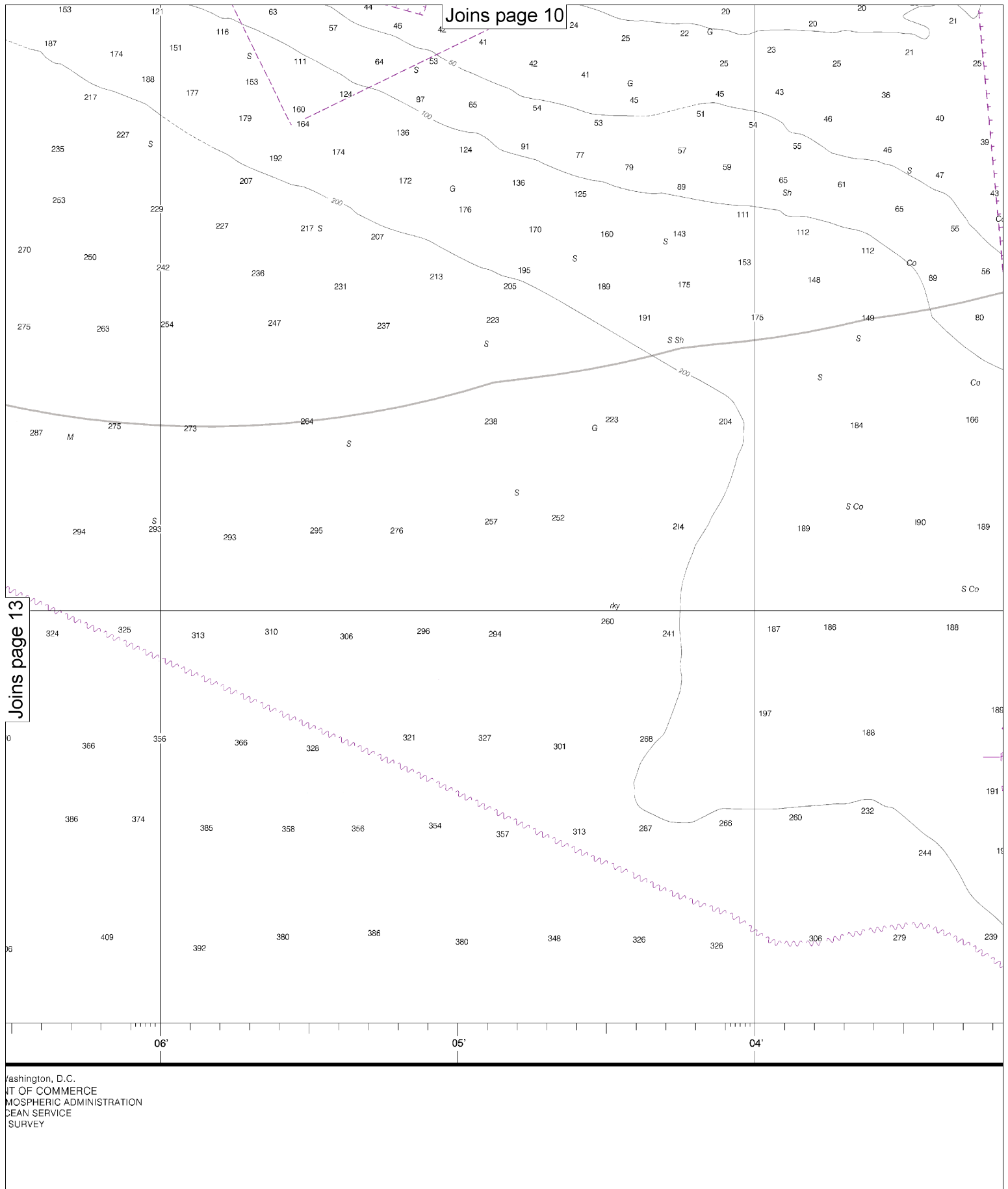
Joins page 9



Joins page 14

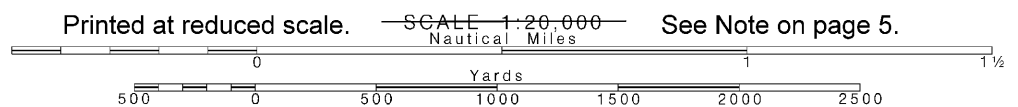
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

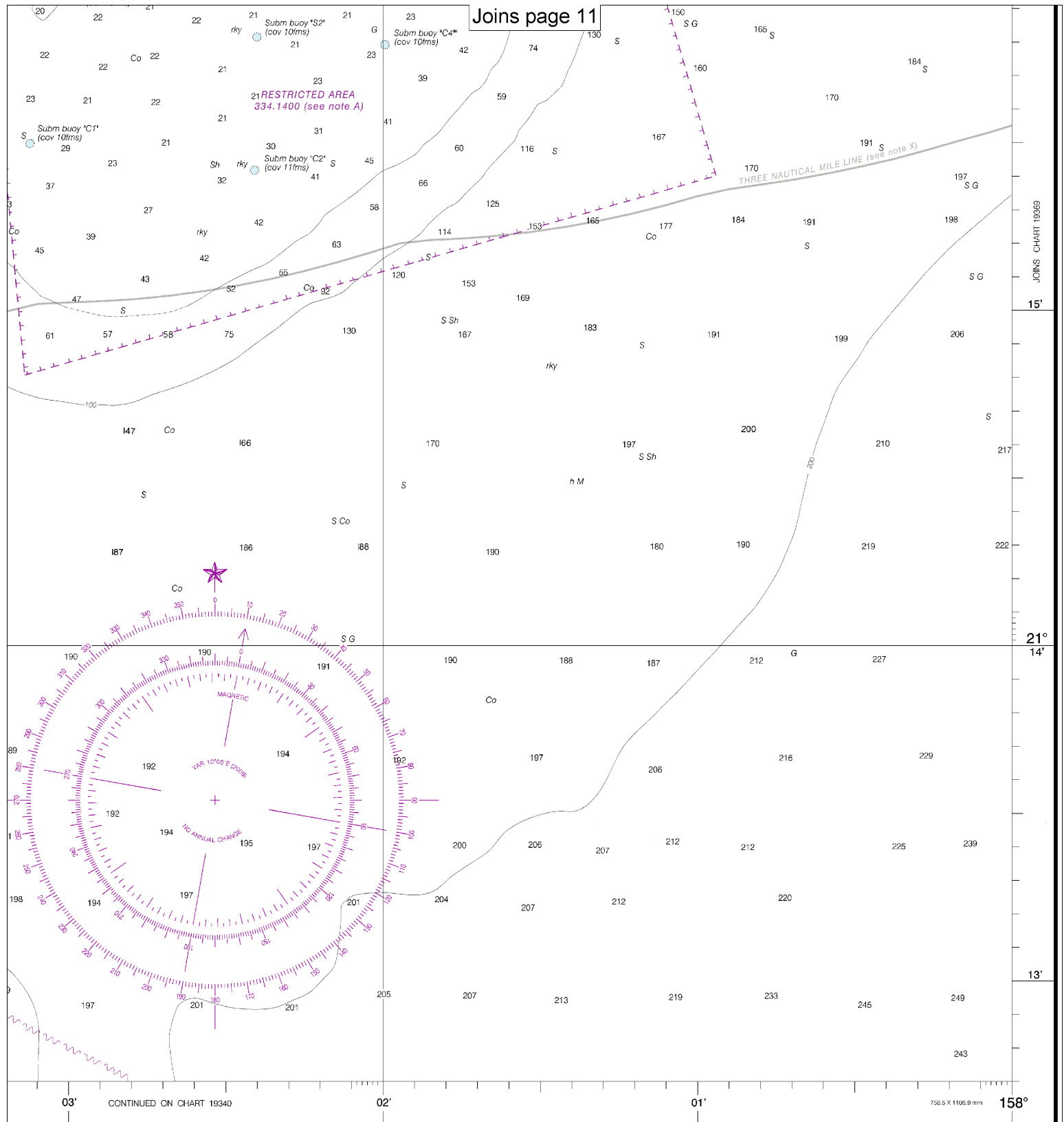
Published at Washington
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY



14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Kalaeloa
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:20,000

19362



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Interactive chart catalog	—	http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow **@NOAAcharts**



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.